

168635 EIGHT

Military Aphorisms;

DEMONSTRATING

The uselesness, unprofitableness, hurtfulness and
Prodigal expensiveness of all standing *English Garrisons*
to the people of *England*; their *Inability* to protect
them from Enemies *Invasions*, *Depredations* by Sea or
Land, the great mischiefs they occasion in *peace* & open
War, the oversight, injury of continuing them at
the *Peoples excessive expence*, (or any other mercenary
Land-forces for the *present* or *future* real defence of the
Peoples Persons, Liberties, Laws or Estates.)



Hough *Garrisons* in three or four of our great-
est, richest, strongest *Cities* (which are as so
many *Magazenes* and places of refuge) may
in some respects be necessarie and conveni-
ent in times of war, especially when guarded
by the *Cities* own Arms and Forces yet that our ordinary
standing mercenary *Garrisons* (especially in small *Castles*
and *Blockhouses* are not only altogether uselesse, but most
dangerous, oppressive and *mischievous* grievances to the
Nation, both in times of war and *Peace*, I shall briefly evi-
dence by these ensuing Aphorisms.

I.

That the *Principal use, end* of *Garrisons* is only
to keep a * *forraign conquered Enemy* or Coun-
try in constant *subjection* and contribution to
the *Conquerers*; therefore not to be continued
in our own *free Naision* by those who pretend
its *Freedom* and *Emfranchisement* from bondage, unlessse
they resolve to make us their *conquered Vassals* and
tributaries; instead of *English-Freemen*.

2. That all *Garrisons, Castles, Forts & Block-houses* through-
out *England*, if their works and fortifications were demo-

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lish't,

lish'd would be nothing else but meer despicable, worthless,
 barren Hills, or Clods of Earth, scarce worth two hundred
 pounds a year at their best improved value; which no wise
 Statesman or enemy, upon due consideration, would either
 value, look after, or go about to fortifie, more then those
 many thousand unfortified Rocks, Hills upon the Sea-coast
 or in inland Counties, which any forraign or Domestick
 Enemies might, with as much advantage to themselves, and
 prejudice to the Nation, soon fortifie and Garrison with
 ease and advantage, if they would bestow so much charge &
 pains, as on those now fortified & furnished to their hands
 at the peoples cost, if once but Masters of the Field with foris
 would stand the Enemies in no more stead, if now sleight-
 ed, then any other unfortified Hills, Rocks, or those Gar-
 rison'd Hills and Rocks would do before they were fortifi-
 ed and Garrison'd, being altogether as unuseful, unable to
 defend or secure the Nation and People near them from
 the Invasion, Plunders, Conquests of any Potent Enemy or
 Party stronger then these petty Garrisons, as any other un-
 fortified; ungarrison'd Hills or Rocks throughout the
 Island of like or as strong a situation, and really serving
 only to defend the bare mercenary Garrison-Soldiers in
 them; and the barren Rocks, Hills alone whereon they
 stand, not the whole Nation or Counties adjoining, in
 time of such Invasion, Danger, till they be either taken
 by, or surrendered to the prevailing Party & Enemy. There-
 fore to put the Nation, Countrey to a vast annual expence
 of many thousand pounds each yeer to fortifie, furnish and
 man such Garrison'd fruitlesse Rocks and Clods of Earth,
 (not worth 200.l. a yeer at utmost value) which can neither
 secure the whole Island nor people near them from For-
 raign or Domestick Enemies, and to continue them Garri-
 son'd at such a prodigal expence, is as great a Solecism,
 Madnesse, Prodigality in true Martial & State Politicks,
 as it would be ill Countrey husbandry for the whole Na-
 tion or private Statesmen to bestow one hundred thousand
 pounds every yeer in Planting, sowing the Hills and Rocks
 whereon

whereon these Garrisons now stand to reap a barren crop
 only of 200 l. a year apiece, which (as they are now gar-
 rison'd) yield them not one farthing towards the public
 expense; and yet have cost the Nation very many
 thousand pounds out of their Purles every year, to no use
 or end at all, but to cast away so much money on idle Gar-
 rison-Soldiers, to smoke Tobacco, and cry another Who-
 goes there? (as if we had stil too much money in our dry-
 ned Purles) and to continue them at this grand charge, on-
 ly because the land and places near them might be endan-
 gered, if slighted, & their ruins surpris'd & garrison'd by an
 enemy (who wil never certainly be so mad or sottish, as to
 fortifie any slighted Garrisons, unlesse able to defend them
 against the whole Nation) is as grosse an absurdity, as to
 argue, we must forthwith fortifie Garrisons, all other ad-
 vantagious Sea-casts, Rocks, Hills, Passes in England, be-
 cause else any Enemy might master, seise and fortifie them
 to the Nations Peoples danger, damage, and repair, fortie
 all old late demolished Castles, Forts, Block-houses, up-
 on the same reason and accompt, (which all the Indian
 Mines would not suffice to Gar rison)

3. That England being subject to the Foreign Invas-
 ions, Depredations of Enemies or Pirates, only by Sea with
 Ships, which no fixed Land-Garrisons can encounter, as-
 sault, board, take, sink, or pursue from place to place, nor
 hinder from landing under their Noses, if stronger then
 they; much less in any other place out of their command:
 (as is undeniable by our ancient seising of Cadex and
 sundry Tannes's Garrisons in the Indies by Sir Francis
 Drake, & others, and our late invading and taking in of the
 Isles of Silly, Gersay, Guinsey, the Barbadoes and Scottish Is-
 land, without the losse of any one Ship; and of very few
 men, notwithstanding all their Blackhouses, Forts, Garrisons,
 for to secure them they are altogether uselesse Prodigals; as;
 our victorious puissant Navy being the sole, best, sufficient
 defence against them, and only able to resist, take, sink and
 surpris'e them: That England (as Mr. Cambrian and others
 write) <sup>† Mercator, Hey-
 lyn, Sir Thomas</sup>

(which) being 1816 Miles in compass, all invironed with the Sea, except for some few Miles space near to Scotland it is a great mistake in point of State Policy, & as grosse an error in Military Skill, to assert or believe, that 40 or 50 standing Garrisons, Forts, and Block-houses, distant sundry Miles one from the other, not taking up or securing 40 whole Miles of this vast Circuit, and leaving no lesse then 1800 Miles thereof, and near as many Landing Places for Enemies and Rovers open to their Invasions, without any defence at all, can hinder either their Landing or Pillaging, or secure the Island from Invasion, by any considerable Fleet and Forces now, which they never could do in former Ages, as its frequent Invasions and Conquests too by the Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans and others, notwithstanding all our ancient Castles and Garrisons attest. And to continue them for this very end upon the impoverished Nations drained-Purses, by imposing unusual, unsupportable Taxes, Excises on them for their support, is as grosse a conceit, as to assert that the Garrison and Guns in Dover Castle can forcible keep off any Forraign Fleet of Enemies or Pirates from Landing or Plundering at the Lands-end, Lizards Point, or Whitland-Bay in Cornwall, or at St. Davids in Wales; or that the fortifying of the Tower of London alone, or the uselesse Block-house at Graves-end (which can neither slay, hurt nor sink any resolute Ship or Vessel, much less an whole Fleet in a Sunshine-day, nor yet discern them in a mist or darksome night, and can discharge their Guns at them only at roves but once at most, with more expence of Powder and Bullet to the State, then harm to the Vessels they shoot at) will hinder a Wheery-Boat or Navy freighted, with Soldiers at Bramford from landing in Tussle-Fields or Windsor; or the guarding and locking up of Cripple-Gate alone, hinder an whole Army or Brigade from entring into London at Newgate, or any other Gate of the City, though they all stood open, unguarded, & though all its Walls and Works (like the late Line about it) were levelled to the ground. Yea, as vain a State a Military Policy, as formerly to have built a Fort only

only at Tyburn to secure all London, Westminster and
Southwark, against the late Kings Army, without draw-
ing any Line of Communication round about them, or
placing any other Guards then those in Tyburn Fort for
their defence against them; or to have placed a single
Company of the London Militia at White-chappel, to
Guard both Houses while they sat at Westminster,
without any other Guardians to secure them nearer hand,
It being both vanity and folly to fortifie only one inconsiderable
part of a Town or Garrison (and so if the Island)
if all therest be unfortified, and lie alwaies open to all enemies
Invasions without defence.

4. That in all times of publick Peace, or when and
whiles there is no Enemy near, it is Peace it self alone, and
want or absence of Enemies that secures the Peoples, Nations
Persons Estates from danger, Plunder; not Garrisons
or Field Armies; which cannot universally protect
their Lives or Goods in all places and at all times,
when there is any open War or Enemy in the Field, as
Peace alone always doth, and will do still, without cost or
trouble: Therefore it must needs be very ill Husbandry
and no good State-Policy [in these or other times of In-
land Peace] to keep up Land-Forces and Garrisons through-
out the Nation at the Peoples intolerable costs, now there
is no Enemy at all in Arms amongst us, to protect the
Peoples Persons and Estates from spoil and danger, when
as our very Peace it self and want of armed Enemies,
doth and will absolutely secure them both, without any
charge at all, or either of these costly Lordly Superfluous
Guardians; which could not secure the greatest part of
the Nation from the late Kings Forces, Power and Plunder
in times of War, nor yet the Kings Forts, his Friends or
Quarrels from the Parliaments Forces.

5. That in Times of open War, no Garrisons through-
out the Nation can secure themselves and those within
them against a puissant Army, or any Party stronger
then these Garrisons; which will soon take them by Force,
Stratagem,

2 Kings 19.

1 Sam. 13. 3, 4.

Hab. 1. 10.

Dan. 11. 15.

Stratagem, Composition; or for want of Provision, Ammunition, and other Necessaries; or by Treachery or Mutiny within themselves, unless timely relieved by a marching Field-Army able to raise their Sieges, as late experience and all Histories attest: Yea oft-times a small Party, far less and nothing so numerous as those Garrisons, by some Stratagem of War, sudden Surprise, or through security or negligence of the Garrison Soldiers, or by the casual death of some eminent Commander; unexpected forcing of a Passage, or routing of some of the Garrison Soldiers in their Salles and entering with them in their Retreat; the successful springing up of some Mine: the blowing up of a Magazine: the stopping of all Provisions for their Relief, advantage of Ground. divisions amongst the Garrisons, Treachery, Bribery in Officers, Soldiers, Centinels, or Townsmen, and a thousand other Casualties, have in all former ages (and will hereafter do the like) conquered sundry strong Garrisons throughout our three Nations, and in all other parts of the World: Besides no Garrisons in our Nation, without the assistance of a Field Army, either are or ever were yet able to protect themselves by their own strength against any powerful Enemies Siege, who resolved for to gain them, in times of War. It can be therefore little less then apparent folly or frenzy for us, to perpetuate and maintain them still at so vast a charge in these times of In-land Peace throughout the Nation, to protect and secure the whole Land or Country about them; being thus unable to defend and secure themselves in the heat of War from Foreign or Intestine Enemies.

6. That Garrisons both in times of Peace and War, are so far from being a benefit, safeguard or protection to the whole Nation, or to the inhabitants within them, the Country about them, and the Contributors towards them; that in truth they are commonly their greatest Grievances, Oppression, Loss, Damage, Mischief, and frequent occasions of their utter ruine both in Peace and War, as shall be evidently

deently demonstrated for our *Soldiers, State-men*, and Nations future in formation, and speedy suppression of these grandest *Grievances*, by these particulars

1. In all times of Peace, they put the whole Nation, Inhabitants, Country, to an excessive prodigal expence of moneys, which would be better employed in relieving and setting poor people on work, advancing Trade, Manufactures, Merchandize, improving Lands, and supplying the Peoples particular occasions; to all which, and the better relief of maimed Soldiers, their continuance is and will be still extreamly prejudicial: They much impoverish, grieve, oppress, discontent the People by endless Taxes, Excises to maintain them: by Billeting, Quartering, and oft-times Free-quartering the Garrison Soldiers on them; by the frequent Mutinies, Misdemeanors, Abuses, Outrages of Garrison Soldiers, and Lordly imperiousnesse of their Governors and Officers, over-topping, overruling, and sometimes abusing in many places the Nobility, Gentry, Ministry, and civil Magistracy, as well as common People; and interrupting the course of Justice, by protecting both themselves and their Soldiers from Arrests and Executions for just Debts, Duties, Trespasses to the People; by entertaining, lifting and detaining children against their Parents, Servants and Apprentices against their Masters, Husbands against their Wives and Families good wills, to their great grief and prejudice; by keeping of many thousands of able, young, lusty men in meer idlenesse, spending their time in eating, drinking, gaming, whoring, sleeping, lewdnesse, or easie uselesse duties day and night, onely to gaze about them; to call to one another, Stand, &c. and to spend much Match and Powder to no purpose, but to waste them and our Treasure in complements; and in the mean time robbing the Nation, of the benefit of their honest painful Labors in their Callings; by their frequent running away upon discontents or misdemeanors, leaving their Wives, Children, and not a few great Bellies and Bastards on the Inhabitants and Countries

Countries charge; running into their scores and debts for Quarters and Necessaries, and then departing without payment of them; by infecting the Inhabitants and Country with the Vices, Errors, Blasphemies, Sins, Corruptions, diseases of the worst and deboyest Soldiers: by occasioning many Murders, Men-slaughters Blood-sheds, quarrels, Brawls, Robberies, Thefts Burglaries, Disorders, Oppressions, Drunkenesse, Idlenesse, Gaming Whoring, Swearing, neglect contempt of Magistracie, Ministry Gods publike Ordinances, Sacraments, Sabbaths, Disturbances of our Ministers and publike Assemblies in and near the Garrisons, by dangerous Practises to undoe or vex many innocent Persons which else would be prevented; by hindring peoples free ingresse into, and egress out of Garrisons about their urgent occasions, concerning which their Centinels, Corporals, Governors striclie interrogate them *ex officio*, and force them to dance attendance on them sometimes many hours space, to extort Beer or Money from them before they can passe or repasse about their business, by searching the Houses, Studies, seising the persons, Letters, Writings of divers persons by their own bare Authorities or others unlawful Warrants, against all Law and the Peoples Native Freedom, upon feigned pretences, causeless jealousies, idle rumors, vain fears, and sometimes secret conspiracies against their very lives and Estates, which are made a prey to these Soldiers: By sundry other abuses, in seising their Arms, Birding and Fowling Pieces, Moneys Plate, Horses, Goods, and impressing their Horses, Ploughs, Carts upon needles, or wrongful publike or private occasions and pretences. In all which, and sundry other respects they are extraordinary Grievances to the Nation, Garrison'd places, and Countrey adjoining even in time of Peace. Therefore not to be continued upon any vain pretence whatsoever.

2. In times of War, when they are pretended most necessarie, they are then most chiefly prejudicial, pernicious, destructive both to the whole Nation in general, the Places Garrison'd;

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stford; the adjacent Country and all contributing to-
 wards them, as these experimental Demonstrations will
 undeniable evidence against the erroneous Opinions and
 Practice of all Pseudo-Politicians and Soldiers contrary
 Pretences, wherewith they delude, yea, cheat the ignorant
 people: For, in times of actual Wars (especially ci-
 vil, when they are most pernicious) they bring a general
 mischief on the whole Nation, and that in these respects:
 1. By lengthning and drawing out their intestine Wars
 with the Plagues and Miseries attending them, for many
 yeers space, as our ancient and late Wars manifest) by a
 tedious and successive Seige of their Garrisons, till redu-
 ced; to the great waste, spoile, destruction and impoverish-
 ing of the people; the innumerable increase of fatherlesse
 children, Widdows, poor and maimed persons, the slaugh-
 ters, deaths of thousands more then if there were no such
 Garrisons. 2. By multiplying the Peoples Taxes, Expences, to
 furnish and maintain these Garrisons, and raise, pay a
 great Field Army besides, for these Garrisons security, which
 would be a sufficient safeguard to the Nation without them.
 3. By lessening the number, weakning the strength, sub-
 stracting the Military Provisions with all other supplies and
 recruits of the *Field Armies*, in whose good or bad successe,
 strength or weaknesse, the Safety or Ruine, Preservation
 or Conquest of the Nation (next under God) doth alone
 principally consist; and whose Victories or ill successes the
 whole Nation, with all Garrisons usually do, will and
 must of necessity follow; their Garrisons being unable to
 defend them from Plunder, total and final Conquest, if their
 Field Armies be quite routed or destroyed; which would
 speedily end the Wars by Pitched Battels in the Field in a
 few dayes, weeks, months at furthest, were it not for besie-
 ging and taking in Garrisons, which (through the *Artifices*
 of *Mercenary Officers* and *Soldiers*) protract the Wars for
 many yeers, and continue the *Plagues* and *Miseries* of wa-
 upon the Nation far longer then if there were no Garri-
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sons

fons in it as; ancient and present experience must and will attest.

2. They are in times of actual War most prejudicial to the Towns and Places Garrison'd in these ensuing regards.

1. By doubling, trebling their Taxes, Contributions, Payments, charges to new fortifie and furnish these Garrisons with Ammunition, Artillery, Cannons, Provisions, Magazines of all sorts; augmenting their mercenary Guards and Soldiers by hundreds and thousands in some places, to their great impoverishing and vexation; and that oft times, to betray them to the Enemy at last; yea, to lose those Garrisons in a few dayes or howrs, which they have thus (to their vast expence and trouble) been fortifying, furnishing, guarding many moneths or yeers space together, as the late Presidents of *Bristol, Hereford*, with other Garrisons belonging both to the King and Parliament in *England, Ireland, Scotland* and elsewhere demonstrate; and the Histories of all Ages, Countries testifie.
2. By continual billeting quartering and free-quartering the Garrison Soldiers and Officers on the Inhabitants, within or near the Garrisons, to their great oppression, vexation (superadded to their Taxes) oft times to their utter undoing.
3. By drawing the Field-Forces likewise into them, and free quartering them all the Winter long, or when they are out of action, for their better accommodation and safety, to add to their former affliction, and by continual unnecessary quartering of other marching Soldiers on them upon all expeditions, parties sent out upon emergent occasions; from which heavy Pressures, ungarrison'd places and Villages remote from Garrisons are either totally exempted or ten times more free then Garrisons; which would be as free as they, were they not made Garrisons.
4. By exposing them to all the forementioned mischiefs and inconveniences of Officers and Garrison Soldiers in times of Peace, doubled and trebled in seasons of Warre, when the Soldiers are farre more unruly, debaucht, injurious imperious over them in all kinde then in Peace.
5. By

5. By inviting, inducing or necessitating the Enemies Forces to besiege, and inflict upon them the saddest Calamities and Plagues of War, from which ungarrisoned Towns, and places far from Garrisons are usually exempted, or not so liable to, especially in civil Wars. To enumerate some particular miseries accompanying Sieges.

1. Burning, wasting, destroying their own Suburbs, Neighboring Houses, Villages, Orchards, Gardens, Trees in or near their Garrisons, Walls or Works, and that frequently by their own Officers and Garrison Soldiers, to prevent the Enemies quartering in them or some annoyances from them; or to contract their Works for their better and easier defence. of what remains unburnt or unwasted, to the undoing of hundreds and thousands, left houseless and harborless by this *inhumane Policy*, as bad or worse then any *Enemies rage*; as the sad late presidents of the firing the Suburbs of *Bristol, Excester, Tannaton, Lincoln, York, Colchester*, and other Garrisons, experiment; with some stately Houses, and whole Villages adjoining to them: To which may be added, the like frequent furious devastations of them by the Enemies, if spared by themselves. Secondly, Losse of all Trading, Commerce, and Markets, during the Leaguers about them, when they need them most of all. Thirdly, Perpetual Fears, Alarms, Disturbances, Watchings, Frights, day and night; continual hard military duties and skirmishes with the Enemy, even by the Inhabitants themselves at their free cost, notwithstanding their hired, dear-waged Guardian Soldiers to secure them. Fourthly, Forcible seizures of the Inhabitants Household-Provisions of all sorts, with their Beds, Bedding, Arms, Money, Plate, to feed, lodge, arm, pay, their *Mercenary Servants* (then in all things, their most absolute *Lording Masters*) who extort and will take from them and theirs all they have, of purpose forsooth to *protect them*, though those their protected Pay-masters and their whole Families starve, lye cold or baked on the boards, want money to buy them bread, ne-

cessaries, or lie sick in greatest distress. Fifthly, The losse of many of the Inhabitants lives by Assaults, Granadoes, Fire-works, Sallies, Shots, wounds, Famines, Plagues, Fevers, and other Sickneses (usually accompanying Sieges and Wars) by invented false accusations, suspitions of holding intelligence with the Enemies, or plotting to betray the Garrison to them; by suddain fears, frights, discontents, firing or beating down Houses, springing of Mines, and the like, during their Sieges; in many whereof if sharp or long, or accompanied with Plagues and Sickneses, above half the Inhabitants or more have frequently been quite consumed, and the rest utterly undone, though the Enemies left the Siege at last. Sixthly, The Wounding, Maiming, losse of Limbs of many of the Inhabitants, multiplying of their poor Widows, desolate Orphans by Sieges, and their new charge to relieve them. Seventhly, The total Banishment, Captivity, Slaughter and extirpation of all the *Inhabitants* and mercenary Soldiers too in Garrisons, if taken by storm or assault, by putting them all to the Sword, Man, Woman, and Childe, without distinction, or the greatest number of them, and carrying the rest Captives thence, whereof there are hundreds of sad presidents in * Sacred and Prophane History. The famous Protestant Town of *Magdeburgh* in *Germany*, of late years was by bloody General *Tilly*, put totally to the Sword, and then burnt to ashes: And *Tredagh* in *Ireland*, though for the most part Protestants, always constant to the Parliament, enduring many long and sharp Sieges by the *Irish Popish Rebels*; yet submitting to *Marquess Ormond* (a sincere Protestant, formerly General for the Parliament in *Ireland*, and then for the King) and receiving a Garrison from him at the last, when their Governor entred into an offensive and defensive League with *Owen Roe-Oneal* (the General of the Popish Rebels) their greatest Enemy, and chief Contriver, Fomenter of the *Irish Massacre* and Rebellion; upon the late taking of it by storm, most of the Inhabitants were thereupon put to the sword, without

* Josh. 8. 21,
22. c. 6. 20, 21.
c. 10. 18. to 41.
1 Sam. 13. 3, 4.
2 Kings 25. 8.
to 22. 2 Chr. 36.
17, 26.

without distinction together with all the Garrison Soldiers, by Gen. Cromwell himself and his Forces to the great grief of many good Protestants there; which fatal desolation and total destruction they had all escaped, had they not been a Garrison. Eighthly, The total demolition and burning to the very ground, of sundry private Garrisons, Castles, strong magnificent Houses of ancient Nobles and Gentlemen, and of some fair Churches too, when taken; whereof our late Wars have produced many sad Spectacles, as *Ragland Castle, Basing House, Rowden House, Cambden House, Litchfield Cloſe, Banbury, Pomfret Castles*, with sundry more: And which is yet more grievous, the burning to the ground, and total desolation, depopulation, ruine of many great famous *Garrisons, Cities and Towns*; as *Troy, Jerusalem, Tyru, Athens*, with hundreds more; and of the best and greatest part of other stately Cities, never since repaired, re-peopled, whereof * Sacred and Prophane Stories of former ages, * Josh. 8. 19, 20³ our own Annals, and late experience can furnish us with 28. c. 6. 21, 22³ multitudes of sad Presidents: Which fatal Subversions, 26. 2 Kings 19³ Devastations, they had all escaped, had they not been 25. c. 25. 9, 10³ Garrisoned and stood out a Siege. Ninthly, the total 11, &c. Isa. 17³ Spoil, Plunder, Confiscation of all the Inhabitants Goods and 1, 2. c. 25. 12. Estates (if not their Lives) to the Enemy, if taken by Jer. 49. 37. Assault or Stratagem, to their universal undoing; and yet Ezek. 36. 10, 10. 15. putting them to future Fines, Ransoms, and heavy Taxes 15. — Amos 1: 7, 8, 10, 14, 15. afterward, to buy their Peace, or save them from the c. 2. 2, 3, 5. general subsequent Plunder of all not formerly spoiled by 16. 30. 13. c. 32. the Soldiers; All which they had escaped, if un-Garrisoned. 13, 14. Ez. 26. 10, 11, 12.

Tenthly, The unavoidable reception of greater, and usually worse domineering new Garrisons from the conquering Enemies; oft spoiling, plundering, firing, ransoming, executing the wealthiest of the Inhabitants (notwithstanding all Articles of agreement for their Indemnity and Security) though taken by surrender onely, not by Storm; which Articles are usually much violated, and very

very seldome kept by faithlesse, greedy, rude, plundering Officers or Soldiers, who add affliction to affliction, and a new undoing to the old; to whose new Lording Lawlesse power, Orders, Pleasures, Government, the Inhabitantes must all submit, or else they & their Families must be forthwith banished out of their native Habitations, as enemies, stript naked of all they have, and forced to wander cold & naked about the Countrey like vagrants for bread, clothes, relief, houseroom, which they plentifully enjoyed before, to the breaking of their hearts, and shortning of their lives. Eleventhly, These Garrisons are oft taken & re-taken over and over and so as oft plundered, re-plundered, spoiled, ransomed, and new garrison'd by both sides: yea those of them who were protected as friends and favorites to the one side, are sure to be most spoiled, plundered, oppressed, persecuted by the other: and to suffer thus in their successive turns till they be quite undone and ruined by their frequent takings and re-takings on both sides; as *Bristol*, *Exeter*, with other places, have found by late sad experience: the vicissitudes and miseries of these Garrisons never ceasing till their Wars and Garrisons cease, and they became no Garrisons. Twelfthly: If any besieged Garrisons escape taking in the Wars by Seige (as *Gloester*, *Hull* and *Lime* did in our late Wars; but scarce any else) yet, as it was more through Gods mercy, and the valor, vigilancie and strength of their own *Inhabitants* and other Volunteers then of their *hired mercenaries*; so the length of Losses and damages by their very Leaguers, did more indamage, impoverish them, then an honorable composition with the Enemy at first, or the leaving their Towns quite ungarrison'd would have done; besides their exemption from all those fears, hardships and other miseries accompanying their Leaguers. There was no Garrison in the late Wars throughout the Nation, but if left ungarrison'd by either side, might with the quarter or half quarter of its unnecessary expences to make and keep it a Garrison, have avoided all the Miseries, Losses, Devastations, Plunders,

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Pressures it suffered as a Garrison on both of either side, without any great danger or Pillage to the Inhabitants; persons or Estates by either side: And half the charges of our Garrisons on both sides, would have defrayed the whole charges of both the Field Armies; and ended the Wars in far lesse then half the time they were protracted by means of Garrisons. In brief, our small Castles and Garrisons even in times of wars, are, & can be no defence at all, but great Oppressions and Grievances to the people and Countrey; our great Garrisons are then but small defences and greater burdens and grievances to the people then smaller; yea, all of them after all their fortifications, costs & expences, are, or may be taken by ** forces, stratagem, Famine or Treachery* at the last, by any Enemy who is but Master of the Field; Witnesse the strongest of Cities, *Tyrus*, Ezek. 26. and *Jerusalem* Gods own most fortified City, of which the Prophet thus writes, Lam. 4. 12. *The Kings of the earth and all the Inhabitants of the world would not have believed, that the Adversary and the Enemy should have entered into the Gates of Jerusalem; yet was it often taken, pillaged, dismantled and burnt by the enemies*, 2 Chron 12. 4. &c. 2 Chron. 36. 7, 10, 17, 1021. Yea, our own Garrisons were the principal seats, theaters of all our former and late Wars, especially when besieged by either party: Whence a Siege is usually termed *Le-Guerre*, from the *French*, that is to say, *T H E W A R*; because there is no War to speak of, till then: Battels in the Field being fought and ended usually in half a day or lesse, and oft within one hour or two at most; when as Sieges (accompanied alwaies with frequent Skirmishes, constant Batteries, sundry Assaults; Sallies, Stormings on all hands, or in some quarter or other) continue many dayes, weeks, months and years, sometimes with far greater danger and losse of men on both sides; and are usually seconded with many Skirmishes, bloody Battels and incounters of Armies or Parties sent to victual, relieve the besieged, or raise the Siege, occasioning more and greater slaughters then a pitched battel in the Field alone, as all

Histo-

Hab. 1. 10.
Josh. 10. 18. 10
41. 2 King. 18.
10. 2 Chron.
12. 4. c. 32. 2, 1.
Sam. 3. 4. Dan.
11, 12. Zeph. 1.
26.

Histories and experience manifest. Upon all which considerations, all Statesmen • Soldiers and intelligent Inhabitants of Garrisons, who have any brains remaining in their heads, or consciences in their breasts) must ingenuously (after due deliberation) acknowledge; that Garrisons even in times of open Wars (especially intestine) are so far from being a Benefit, Blessing, Security or Protection to their Inhabitants and Owners, that they are the extremest Pressures, Grievances, Curses, Plagues, Dangers, and most destructive, desolating Instruments that possible can befall them; as bringing all the Furies, Plagues, Miseries and Extremities of War upon them in perfection, so as it were better, safer for the Inhabitants of all or most Garrisons at least, and more conducing to their safety in respect of Bodies, Goods, and Freedom from all sorts of Inconveniences by War, to continue disgarrison'd, and lye open to both parties Armies, as Countrey Villages do, thereby to escape all the forementioned Plagues, to which Garrisons are exposed; or else (if there be cause) to fire their own houses before hand, or leave them empty, and flie with their Families, Goods, moneys, and what else they have, into Bogs, Woods, Rocks, Caves, Wildernesses (as the the wilde Irish, High-landers, Scythians, and all Nations wanting Garrisons do) and there to secure themselves from the Enemies, till withdrawn thence, routed, or the Wars ended, and thereby to save all or most they have for their own and Families uses; then unadvisedly of their own heads, or by the command of any in Power over them, to put themselves to an extraordinary vast expence to erect, fortifie, furnish and maintain Garrisons of mercenaries to no other purpose at all, if seriously considered (unable able to defend themselves without any Mercenaries or Taxes, but meerly voluntary, when and where there is occasion only and no longer) but meerly to expose themselves to all the premised Calamities of War and Garrisons, under a Brauissse pretence and lying imposture of defending their Persons and Estates from Danger or Molestation

tion by the Enemies or others, the contrary effects whereunto they ever occasion, both in Peace and War.

Thirdly, In times of open Wars Garrisons bring these manifold Evils and Miseries on the adjacent Countrey Villages and contributing Friends and Neighbors near them, instead of any real benefit or protection from them, which they neither do, will nor can afford them in their greatest needs, though they voluntarily or by co-action (against all Reason and Conscience) largely contribute to their fortifying and supplying for this end. 1. Upon the approach of any Enemy to besiege them, these very Garrisons (their Friends and Protectors) like professed Enemies, oft fire their adjourning Houses, cut, pull down their Trees, Orchards, Fences, Ditches, Walls, Pales, drive away all their Cattel, carry away all their Goods, Money, Plate, Arms, Household-Stuff, with their very Household Provisions into their Garrisons; by meer violence against their wills, intreaties, cries, tears, without any price or consideration at all, to victual and furnish the Garrisons with necessaries against the Siege, or else to preserve them (before the Enemies approach) from the enemies possession or Plunder, who else would seize them to their disadvantage, when as the Enemies for their own better accommodation, would use them more favorably, and not plunder them half so much as these their pretended Friends and new Protectors. Secondly, They are more frequently visited, Plundered, spoiled, captivated, fined, ransomed by the Enemy upon all advantages and occasions, when there is no Siege, then places more remote from Garrisons, and not contributing to them for protection, upon these two accompts. 1. To deprive or straiten these Garrisons the more of all provisions, necessaries, Supplies and Contributions from them, if not totally to withdraw them from them. 2. Because they accompt them their professed Enemies, for being Contributors, Friends, Neighbors to these Garrisons, & so all they have is lawful Plunder without dispute, unlesse they will redeem it, by Fines or Ransoms, or by paying as great

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or greater constant Contributions to them and their next adjoining Garrisons, as they do to those, to live in Peace ; being thus made a double prey to both sides, under colour of Protection by and from both. An intolerable double Pressure and Imposition, of which our late Wars afforded many experimental Presidents, in most places next to Garrisons ; who if the pillaging Enemies be strong at any time, neither will, dare nor ought (as they hold by the Laws of War) to stir out of their Garrisons to encounter or protect their country neighboring contributors from their Plunder, even under their Walls and view, for fear of being cut off, and losing the Garrison to them : Such notable useful Protectors are they to the adjacent Countrey, as not to stir one foot to help them at their greatest needs, but expose them to their Enemies spoil without resistance, if unable to protect themselves. Thirdly, They are more frequently than any others of the Country further of, oppressed, vexed, hindered, impoverished, with the seizing, impressing of their Servants, Children, Ploughs, Carts, Horses, and sometimes taking them quite away, by both sides alike, either for publick services or private occasions, to their vexation or undoing. Fourthly, They are more oppressed by laboring in, and contributing to these Garrisons Fortifications, carrying in their Ammunition and other Provisions cost-free, or for little pay & that long ere received) constant Contributions to their Garrisons ; quartering, Free-quartering, insolences, outrages, abuses of the Garrison Soldiers, of marching Parties of the Field Army it self, when drawn into Quarters, then any parties more remote from Garrisons . and their persons more oft Imprisoned, Beaten, Wounded, their Wives, Children, Servants, more abused, their houses more ransacked ; Goods, Monies, more frequently seized and taken away upon malice, jealousies, pretences by crafty Knaves, Officers and pillaging Soldiers, then others farther off them. Fifthly, When these Garrisons are besieged (as usually and frequently they are) their Pressures and Miseries are beyond expression : The

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Men, if well affected to the Garrisons, are all forced by fear or otherwise from their Houses into the Garrisons, Woods or other Counties if not their Wives, Children, and whole Families likewise, to avoid the Fury, Pressures, Troubles, Insolencies of the besieging Enemies, who fill all their houses with their free-quartering rude abusive Soldiers, eating, drinking up all their Beer and other Provisions whatsoever for man or beast, both within & without, not leaving them or their Families bread to eat, or beer to drink, nor yet any Bed, Bolster, Cushion, or ought else to rest their heads on, or Straw to lie in: Tread and eat out all their Grasse, Hay, Corn standing or cut, with their Horses: kill, devour, drive away all their Stock, Cattel, which the Garrisons have left them, as good booty; burn up all their Pales, Houses, Wood, Timber-Trees, fruit-Trees, for firing, & soon make them all as poor as *Job* himself.

6. They are more frequently then any others of the Countrey further off, oppressed, vexed, hindred, impoverished, as aforesaid; and every new Siege by either party reiterates the same or worse effects as the first, to their reiterated beggerie, as many late experiments fresh in peoples minds about *Plimouth, Excester, Lyme, Taunton, Bristol, Gloucester, Worcester, Oxford, York, Hull* (whose first Siege produced the *drowning of all the Countrey round it in the beginning of our Wars*) and most besieged Garrisons evidence beyond contradiction; which miseries Countries void of Garrisons, or remoter from them, doe not sustain; the quarterings on them being neither so frequent, thick, long-lasting, or oppressive, as in places next to Garrisons, especially in Sieges. 7. In these Garrison'd Leaguers their Gardens, Grounds, Orchards Houses, are frequentlie destroyed, digged up, or pulled down, their Trees and Timber felled, their Men, Women, Children, Ploughs, Carts, Horses forced day after day, to toile and labour in making Trenches, Sconces, Batteries, Approaches, Mines, Redoubts, or carry Timber, Provisions, Artillery,

lery, Armes, and other Baggage, which remoter Parishes are free from; and themselves would be so too, but for these Garrisons; which occasion and enforce these Sieges. 8. If the Opposites Field Armie or strong Parties from them during the Sieges, approach to raise them, or to victual or relieve the Garrisons, the oppressions of the adjoyning Parts are then doubled, trebled, and spread wider round about these Garrisons, till the whole Country, ten, twenty, or thirty miles about, by the long quartering and lying off so many Armies, Parties upon them, and Marches to and fro to take or relieve the Garrisons, be quite undone and eaten out; and so one or both Armies necessitated to seek out fresh quarters; or the Garrisons taken or relieved. After this the necessitated near-starved Garrisons requiring new supplies of all sorts, if not taken, extort them from the adjacent Countries, if they be to be had above ground, which addes much to all their former afflictions: And then again some other new Sieges or occasions drawing one or both Armies thither afresh, so soon as the miserable Country People have gotten any thing about them, they are, to their endlesse vexation, exposed afresh to all the former miseries of Wars, Sieges, and never eased of them till the Garrisons either be demolished or disbanded. From all which experimentall Arguments, and real Demonstrations of undoubted verity, all rational men whatsoever, and no doubt the whole Nation, Country, Inhabitants of Garrisons, with all conscientious self-denying Statesmen and Souldiers, who really intend or affect the peoples true weal, ease, or safety (the Supreme Law, the principal end of War, Peace, Garrisons, Armies, Parliaments, Councils, Magistrates, Government and higher Powers) as the Army-Officers themselves remonstrated, in the very worst of their Remonstrances, Nov. 20 1648. making it the Basis of all their exorbitant unparall^d Demands therein, &c of their violent Proceedings in pursuit of them ever since) will and must hence-

henceforth confesse, conclude against all Erroneous Opinions and Practises to the contrary; That the raising, fortifying and holding up of Garrisons, kept by Mercenary Soldiers, even intimids of Civil or other Wars, is so farre from being a Protection, Advantage, Security to the Nation in General, the Garrison Inhabitants; Owners of Garrison'd Castles, or Houses themselves, or the Country adjoining to and contributing towards them; that they are their Greatest Oppressions, Grievances, Calamities, Plagues, Burdens, Vexations, Damages, Tortures, Heart-breakings, and usually the chief occasions of their oppression, utter ruine, desolation, devastation in War and Peace; and so in Reason, Justice, Conscience, Prudence, ought to be eternally exploded, dismantled, disgarrison'd (as well as sundry heretofore and of late, there being the selfe same Reason for all as for any) for the Nations, Inhabitants, Countries Ease, Peace, Weal, and future exemption from all the forementioned evils and miseries attending them both in Peace and War, without delay or further dispute, by all in present Power, or by the Supream Authority of the people themselves in their wilful neglect or delay, out of any Sinister or self seeking ends or designs whatsoever, which their publike ease and benefit should outvie.

7. That in all times of civil or other Wars within the Nation, the true interest, safety, preservation and protection of the Island and Peoples Persons. Estates, Lives, Liberties, Inheritances, Rights, consist not in our Garrisons, or any Mercenary Officers and soldiers, English or Forraigners, modelled or new modelled into a Field Army, since Mercenaries, as well Domestick as forraign, in all ages have ever sought nought else but their own private Lucre, Honor, Power, Advancement to places of greatest Authority, Gain, Trust, and frequently (after good Successes in Wars) presuming on their strength and merits) have supplanted, subverted, suppressed, destroyed those very Pom-

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* See *Entropius*
Zonaras, and
Grimston's Im-
perial History.

† *Heylyn's Mithra-*
cosme, p. 7. 56,
757, 758, 145,
146, 147, 613;
614, 586. to
390.

* See *Cooks* 1.
Inst.

ers and Person: who first raised, paid and confided in them for their preservation, and preferred their own mercenary Officers and Generals by Treachery, Murther, Perjury and open Violence to the Imperial and Royal Thrones of their Lawful Sovereigns and Superiors (murdered and deposed by them) as the * *Roman* Histories and others; the practice of the *Mamelukes*— in *Egypt*; of *Alexander the Great* his own Captains, who notwithstanding their extraordinary pretences of honor and respect unto him and his, not only poysoned himself (as some Authors write) but murdered his own Son, Heir to his Empires & Conquests, together with his mother, wife, & all his *emotest kin*: that might lay claim to his Dominions by Hereditary Right & then divided his Territories between themselves made, crowned & styled themselves Kings; and then by Gods avenging justice out of covetous, ambitious spirits, warred upon each other so long, till they had all murdered and slain each other, as *Arrianus*, *Plutarch*, *Justin*, *Curtius*, *Diodorus Siculus* and *Dr. Usher* in his Ecclesiastical Annals of the old Testament record at large, with tother innumerable presidents abroad; 757, 758, 145, and the practice of *Vortigern*, *Hengist*, *Horsa* and divers others at *Home*, sufficiently manifest in all times, with Scripture presidents likewise: But our real Interest; Protection, Safety resides next under God) in the *Nobilities*, *Gentries*, and *Peoples* united voluntary, unmercenary defence and protection of themselves in and by their own persons, with their own Arms, Servants, Sons, Tenants, Retainers, according to their respective abilities; as appears by the Politique original Institution of ancient * *Tenures in Knights-Service*, *Eschwege*, *Castle-Guards*, and the like; the old *Charters* of our Corporations and *Cinque-Ports*, obliging them to finde a certain number of men and ships at their own costs; to defend the Realm in times of War; with all ancient *Writs*, *Commissions*, *Precepts* for arraying the people of the Realm in times of War and danger, according to their *Tenures*, *Estates*, *Customs*, to defend the Realm and themselves from invading
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Enemies at all times (cited in the printed Arguments concerning Ship-money, and the *Declarations both of the King* * *Exact coll. H. and Parliament concerning the Commission of Array*) all former Statutes concerning Arrays, Arms, Masters; and the old long continued practice of our *Train'd-Band* in each County and Corporation, formerly reputed the *Nations chief security* in intestine and invasive Wars, with the late *Militia*, raised on and by each County at their own vast expence to defend it and the nation, as the best & safest guard when all sorts were commanded to serve in person, (notwithstanding all Garrisons, Mercenary Field-Forces, and the Army then and since continued) as our safety. And indeed common reason proves, that as every man loves and prefers his own person, family, estate before a strangers, or any others: so he will more vigilantly, sincerely, effectually defend and protect them from Enemies or Dangers than a y Mercenaries, how trusty and valiant soever they be. And as every *true Shepherd and owner of Sheep* is more careful to defend and preserve them from *Thieves and Robbers with the hazard of his own life*, than any *Stranger or Hireling whose the Sheep are not*, who will *slee and desert*, or else he'll prey upon them, and play the *chief* himself in times of danger or advantage, as Christ himself resolves. *John 10.* So every able private person, Family, Parish, Town, County, Association (and by like consequence the whole Nation) will better, cheaper, and with lesse inconveniences by far, defend and secure themselves by their own unmercenary persons & Arms, voluntarily united according to their respective abilities, without any general forced Taxes and illegal Excises imposed and continued on them against their wills, than any Mercenary Officers and Soldiers whatsoever, (who making onely a Trade and Gain of War, wil therefore spin it out as long as the Nation or People have any moneys or Estates to pay and inrich them) and will sooner conclude and settle Peace upon their own terms, upon all overtures and occasions, than *Mercenaries*, who, neither

* *Exact coll. H.*
p. 336. & 678.
8; 0. & c.

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neither desire nor intend our publike Peace in reality but interrupt it all they may. when neer concluded, as in the late Treaty) with armed violence both against King and Parliament. Upon which grounds our Ancestors never usually entrusted any Mercenary Armies, but themselves alone with their own and the Kingdoms defence, scarce ever imposed any Taxes on the people by publike Parliamentary Authority in any civil Wars and very rarely (except a Subsidy, or fifteen now and then) for the Kingdoms defence against forraign *Invasion*; but onely for their *Invulsive, Defensive* Forraign Wars in France or elsewhere. Why then the whole Nation, Nobility, Gentry and People of all sorts, should not now again be trusted with their *own arms and self-defence*, as well as in former Ages being their native *Priviledge and Birthright*; their onely best security and prevention against all publike Enemies and Invaders, but are forced to put their *Armes, Lives, Estates Protection* into the hands of *Mercenary Officers, Soldiers, Garrisons*, who notwithstanding their vast endlesse expences for their Pay, have so often abused, violated their Trusts, lengthned our old, engaged us since in successive new Wars against our Protestant Brethren and Confederates themselves, and have almost eaten up all our real & personal private Estates, with the whole publike ancient Inheritance and standing Revenues of the Nation; let all prudent Statesmen, and Patrons of their Countreys Rights and Priviledges resolve, the rather, because our Mercenary Soldiers, Garrisons, Forts, are so far perverted from their primitive use, to preserve our Persons and Estates from Enemies and Violence, that they are now made the only *Jannazaries, Goulers, Goats, Prisons* forcibly to *seize, imprison, close imprison the persons, ransack the Houses, Studies* of the eminentest *Parliament Members, Parsons and Freeman Sufferers* for our publike Liberties, Laws, *Propriety, Religion*, and the onely Instruments under the *New Guardians of our Liberties*, to bring the whole

whole Nation and all *English Freeman* of full age, into perpetual *Wardship* to these new *Saiguiers*; since the old *Court of Wards* for *Infants* only till they came of full age is quite voted down as a *Grievance*, though not comparable unto this, of men of full age; yea, Parliament Members new strictest *Wardships* and close restraints under armed *Garrisons* and *Centinels* of meanest quality in these *Garrison'd new Courts of Wards*.

8. That Maritime *Garrisons*, *Forts*, *Blockhouses* at the entrance of our *Harbors* (as *Pendennis* and *S. Mandits Castles* at the mouth of *Falmouth Haven*, *Harwich*, and others of that nature) are altogether useless, unnecessary expensive charges to the Republicke, unable to hinder the ingress, egress, or regrefs of any warlike ship, ships, or Navy into the *Harbors*, much less to sinck them, with all their Cannon-shot, which I shall thus demonstrate.

1. In dark nights, and misty days, mornings, evenings (which take up neer halfe the space every yeere) they can neither clearly see nor discern any ship or vessel passing into or out of their harbors, muchlesse then hinder their free ingress or egress by shot or otherwise, when they cannot so much as see them.

2. In clear sunshine dayes, and moonshine nights, any small vessels (much more then resolute men of War, and whole Squadrons, Navies) may safely pass and repass into or out of these harbors, or anchor in them without any great danger, harm, or sinking by their Cannons; which standing for the most part high upon the Land (especially at new Flood, half Tide or Ebbe) and not levell with the Sea at full tide; and being likewise not halfe so many in number, nor so large

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in-bow, and Men of War, now carry in the
 fire or shot discharged for the most part at lovers
 by the Gunners and Marroffes one after ano-
 ther, and fixed upon one Platform, whence they
 cannot easily or speedily bee removed, can hardly in
 several shoots so much as hit any one single vessell,
 much lesse hurt or sink it in its passage under saile
 by these forts and blockhouses, being past their le-
 vell and danger at the first discharge of their Can-
 nons over against them, and quite out of it ere they
 can be recharged; much lesse then can they stopp,
 sinke or mischiefe an whole Navy or Squadron of
 Men of Warre; which I shall demonstrate by
 several instances old and new, beyond contradicti-
 on. 1. Sir Francis Drake in his famous voyage to
 the *West-Indies* with a small squadron of ships,
 entred five of the chiefe Ports the Spaniards there
 held, took and fired their ships there riding under
 their Castles, Forts, Blockhouses, and pillaged
 their Towns themselves, notwithstanding all their
 Cannons and Artillery playing upon his ships, both
 from their Forts, Castles, Blockhouses and Ships
 there riding, and that without the losse, sinking
 or spoyling of any one of his Vessels: And some
 other English Sea Captains then and since did the
 like, as Mr. *Harkness* in his printed *Voyages* at large
 relates. 2. Our English Navy in Queen *Elizabeths*
 reign, in their expedition against *Cadex*, tooke the
 whole Island and City in one day, burnt and tooke
 all their ships, treasure, magazine and ordnance
 there, notwithstanding all their forts, block-hou-
 ses, numerous mounted Cannons discharged a-
 gainst

gainst them, without the loss or spoil of any one ship, and of very few men, as Mr. *Cambden*, *Speed*, and others inform us in her life. 3. The *Hollanders* both in the *East* and *West-Indies* have frequently entred the *Spanish Havens* with their ships, in despite of all their Cannons, Forts and Blockhouses, anchored in them, and pillaged, fired, took the *Spanish Vessels* riding in them under their Castles, without the sinking of any one man of Warre by their Cannons firing, as the History of the *Netherlands*, *Purchas* and *Hackluit* in their Voyages, and others record. 4. The Dutch men of Warre, and other Vessels have sundry times in a drunken *Bravado*, at mid-day passed in and out of our Harbors at *Harwich*, *Plimouth*, *Falmouth*, & *Southampton*, without striking sail to the Forts there, and gone away without any hurt, danger, stop, notwithstanding all their cannon-shot to bring them in, as I have heard by many credible eye-witnesses. 5. *Sir Robert Mansel* in his Voyage against *Algier*, with his boats fired sundry of their ships, drawn on shore under their Castle-walls & blockhouses, without the loss of one boat or ship, and very few men, notwithstanding many thousands of cannon and more of musket-shot from the castle and ships, as Captain *George Carteret* who saw it, and was active in it, informed mee whiles I was prisoner in *Jersey*. 6. Since our late unhappy wars, two very small squadrons of our ships successively landed the Parliaments forces under the very blockhouses and forts of *Scilly* and *Jersey*, without the loss or hurt of one ship or barque by their Cannon shot, and with the loss of very few

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men,

many and blockt the Castles and Islands and with a
smaller land force than the King had there in
order to defend them. Since this, *Sir George As-
cham* with a small Navy entred into the chief part &
harbor at the *Barbadoes*, took & brought our thence
fourteen or more Dutch Vessels, and others riding
therein, passing and repassing, without the loss,
sinking, hurt, of any one ship, or slaughter of one
man, within half pistol shot of their castle and
blockhouses, which plaid upon his ships all the time
with their cannon & musket shot; and soon after he
reduced the whole Island notwithstanding all their
forts and forces; as the printed *Diurnalls* and *Rela-
tion* of its taking, and *Letters* thence inform us.

7. Since this I read in our *Diurnalls*, that Prince
Rupert took some of our Merchants ships riding
under the Castles and blockhouses of our English
Plantations in the Indies, which played upon him
with their cannon without hurt, he returning them
two cannon shot for one, and riding within musket
shot of them without any fear or hurt. 8. To
come home to *Penderwin Castle* and *St. Mawdits*, so
much cryed up as the most usefull and considerable
of all other: Whiles they were in the Kings pow-
er since these warres, as the inhabitants and some
souldiers assure me, a single man of warre of the
Parliaments party in the day-time entred the har-
bor, boarded, took and carried away thence a rich
ship there riding in the view of both the Garrisons,
notwithstanding all their cannon shot and block-
houses, without any harm at all, shee shooting as
fast at the castles as they shot at her, and so depar-
red

and with her prize. Since my imprisonment in *Pendennis Castle*, a Turkish man of Warre at mid-day, in the view of all the Garrison, and my selfe, came up to the mouth of the Harbor, and very neer the Blockhouse, took a great English Lighter of thirty tun, sunk the vessell in the place, and carried away some twelve persons in it prisoners into *Sally* or *Tunis*; after which, she came close up to the harbor two or three mornings together till chased away from thence by a Man of Warre; One stout ship of Warre being a better guard against Pyrates and Sea-enemies then all the Maritime forts and garrisons, being able to pursue, fight and take them, which no forts or garrisons can do. Not long after a little Pink, not above nine or ten tun, anchored some three dayes together just between *Pendennis Castle* and *St. Mawditts*, to carry away *Tinne*, as was supposed; Sir *George Ascough* sailing within view of the Castles with his whole fleet towards *Plimouth*, (some eight days before his fight with *Ruttier*) sent four men of warre to convey such ships as were in the Harbour to *Plymouth*; two of them came into the Harbour, the other two plied up and downe at the mouth of it, till the other two came out of the Harbour to them: This little Pink thereupon hoysed saile, as if she were bound for *Plymouth* with them; without any discharge or leave from the Castles; whereupon they shot two warning pieces over, and under her, to bring her in for this affront, and to make her pay for the shot and custome of *Tinne*, which they imagined she had stollen; I looking on, the
Cap.

Captain, Gunners, and souldiers told mee, They
 would warrant mee shee would come in and sub-
 mit; but I observing her course, told them, *Shee*
would no more come in to their lure then a wilde Hawke
got loose; whereupon both Castles discharged their
 cannons in earnest, to hit, sink, or bring her back
 through fear; but shee in despite of them (though
 there were two men of warre before, and two be-
 hind her under saile) got away from them all
 without any hurt or stop, the whole Garrison
 looking on. VVhereupon I laughing at their con-
 fidence, and uselesness of these castles, (serving
 only to shoot away * powder and bullet in salutes
 and frolicks) told them, *That our wise Statesmen*
and the Kingdome were very much overseen to keep two
Castles, three or four Blockhouses, so many score Cannons,
Gunners, Souldiers, and Matrosses there, as cost them
eights or ten thousand pounds a yeer, under pretence to
secure the Haven and Nation against Enemies and
Pirates, when they could not at noon day (as they now
saw by experience) so much as stay, take, hurt or sink one
little Pink of nine or ten tun with foure or five sea-
men onely, and not one Gun in her, whenas there
were four Men of War under sail so near her, and she
had stollen Customs: Much lesse then could they stop, hurt
sink any stout man of war, or an whole Squadron of
Ships or Navy, or hinder them from entring the Har-
bor, riding or landing there, and returning at their plea-
sures, their Pieces and Blockhouses not commanding one
half quarter of the Harbor when entred, not being able to
hurt or sink them in their entry or retiring, as I clearly
demonstrated

* They have
 often dischar-
 ged 20, 30, 40,
 50, 60 can-
 nons or more
 at a time to
 ships coming
 in, & the ships
 as many to
 them, since
 my imprison-
 ment there: A
 strange prod-
 gality!

strated to them, then and afterwards, especially by these unanswerable experiments in our late sea Fights. *Collonel Blake* (my Countrey-man) in his first sea Fight with *Van Trump*, as his and others printed Letters relate, had many scores (if not hundreds) of broad sides discharged against his ship by the *Dutch*, at nearest distance, by far greater better Cannons, Cannoneers and Tyres of Ordnance, charged with Chain and *Crossbard* shot as well as Bullet, lying nearer the water then any Guns in *Pendennis* or *St. Maudits Castles*, *Blockhouses*, or in any other of our Forts, receiving no less then 3000. Cannon shot in his *Hull*, *sackling M. St.*, *Sails*. After which he received in his ship as many or more broad sides and shots in his third Fight with the *Dutch* in their return from *France* with their Merchant ships; and *Sir George Ascough* received neer as many in his ship in his fight with *Ruttier*: Yet all these broad sides & thousands of shot, did neither sink split, fire, nor make unservitable either of these ships, which were soon repaired, neither did they kill any store of their men with their Cannons, their Musket shot and boording only doing their men most harm. Therefore questionless so many thousand Cannon shot discharged against any other stout single ship or man of War from these castles and Blockhouses at greater distance, uncertainty, and higher level, with smaller Ordnance balls, by worse Gunners can neither sink nor spoil her, much less sink, hurt, spoil, stop or rake an whole Squadron of ships of war (which our whole Fleets can hardly do) when they cannot come neare to board.

board or fire them; by this proportion, all the powder, cannon shot, bullets, Guns in both Castles would not be sufficient to sink or spoil one single ship riding at Anchor within their command, much less in her passage in or out; since 3000. shot in her bulk, sails, masts and tackling would not do it; and half of the Cannons discharged would not hit, but passe besides her: Therefore to keep up such Castles and Blockhouses to secure Harbours, sink ships, and hinder any fleets or squadrons of ships from entring or harbouring in them, was but a prodigal oversight and mistake: there being never any warlike ship yet sunk by our Forts & blockhouses since their first erection, for ought I could read in history, or hear by information from credible Witnesses; nor any Navy repelled from entring, riding, or landing by them, had they a resolution to do it, as the premised instances with sundry others manifest. (And one since these *Aphorisms* penned namely *General Blakes* firing the *Turkish ships* lying under their very strongest Castle Walls, notwithstanding all their cannons, blockhouses, ships playing upon our ships, assaulting them and beating down their castle about their ears, with the cannon from our ships, without the loss, sinking, spoile of any of our ships.) A sufficient demonstrative evidence of the uselessness of Maritime forts and blockhouses, which in truth are meer idle scarecrows and bugbears to fright raw cowardly seamen, not daunt or keep off experienced resolute ships or mariners. VVherefore to draw towards a conclusion, I shall onely adde,

That

That the only pretended use of Mercenary Garrisons and Souldiers, being but to defend the Peoples Persons and Estates in times of necessity, when and whiles and engaged by a Potent Enemy in a small Army, who are secure enough without them, when, where and whiles there is no such visible Enemy to attack them; it can be neither justice, equity, conscience, honesty, good husbandry nor true State-policy, to continue any such Garrisons or Feild Souldiers on them to their vast expence and undoing, (now there is no Armed Enemy in the Island; and to strong a Fleet at Sea to secure them against forraigners) upon endless, full and constant former pay, without any necessity or actual service till the next spring or summer, because then peradventure, there may be some new imployments for them, (at home or abroad,) onely to enrich the Mercenary Officers, Souldiers, and oppress, undo the native people, lying down like *Isaiah's* under both these heavy burthens of Mercenary Garrisons and a Mercenary field Army too, even with broken backs and bleeding hearts, without ease or commiseration, notwithstanding all these clamours. No present ruling Potentates or Statesmen (who should help and right them) will be such Prodigals or ill husbands of their owne Purser and Estates, as to keep those Reapers, Miners, who have cut down their Corne and done their harvest work the last Summer, in full constant harvest pay all the following Autumn, Winter and all the succeeding spring till the Summer harvest come again, without any other usefull work or imployment for them, till then, because peradventure they may then imploy them again for a month or two in reaping and sowing their next yeares crop, which they have not so much as sowed, and are yet uncertaine whether to sow or not, which if they did, would render them ridiculous to every Country Clown, who hath so much Policy, and frugality, as to discharge his mercenary harvest folke so soon as they have ended their harvest worke, and not to keep them still idle and pay them harvest wages till the

next Summer, because he can then, if need be, soon hire them or other Reapers, Mowers, when his corne is ripe for cutting, not before, for lesse then one quarter of the money their pay would come to if kept in hire all that time, without doing him any other service: And shall our wise new *Statesmen* then be such *Prodigals* and *ill husbands* of the exhausted *peoples purses* and *estates*; as to keep many thousands of mercenary Field and Garrison Horse and foot in constant full pay, (who many moneths since have done all their sommer and present publick worke for the peoples safety,) all the censuing Autumne, winter, Spring in no actuall necessary Service for them at all, onely because perhaps they may make use of them the Sommer following, or a year or two hence (if then) to cut down imaginary armed Enemies in the Field or Island, if any then appeare to invade the Peoples Persons and Estates; of which there is yet no probability. Verily if they shall still do thus, every Country Peasant will despise, deride and ensue this their folly and unthriftinesse, and the whole exhausted oppressed Nation condemne, if not caltheir them for such grosse imprudence. Certainly every rich private *Statesmans*, *Noblemans*, *Gentlemans*, *Peasants House*, *Person*, in these necessitous times, when *theives* are so busy in all parts of the Nation, are in greater danger of being robbed, plundered, murdered by Murderers and Robbers, then any Garrison, Towne or Village to be pillaged by any forraigne forces or domestic Enemies, appearing in no parts of the Isle, nor likely to do it; yet none of them will be so ridiculous, prodigall, or distrustfull of Gods protecting Providence, as upon their owne purses to hire any Horse, or foot perpetually to Guard their Persons, Houses day and night till the next Sommer, because some Theeves and Robbers (these long tedious winter nights) may probably assaile their Houses, steal their moneyes, plate, goods, or murder their persons, but will ease themselves of this cost and charge, till they be certainly informed of a company of Robbers.

Robbers conspiring for to plunder, rob, or kill them a-
bout some certain time, or have news that they are ready
to execute this design; and then they will time enough
summon their domestick servants & freinds to encounter,
and surprisè them if they come: and should they not then
intrust the peoples persons, estates to Gods Protection and
their owne, at this present, without any mercenary Gar-
risons or Forces to guard them against their wills or de-
sires, to their superfluous vast expence, when there is far
lesse probability or feare of danger to them in generall
from armed Enemies, then to their owne private persons,
Houses or moneys, from Theeves and Robbers? If they be
thus continued on them, onely to enrich the Officers,
Souldiers, and secure their own Usurpations, Intrusions,
or over-ruling powers (preferred before the peoples
ease or weal) under a pretext of danger from some Ene-
mies that may or will infest, plunder, destroy the people
so soone as the Army and Garrisons are disbanded; we
shall then desire, that all officers, Souldiers unwilling to
disband, upon this pretence of great imminent danger
for the peoples more certaine security from Ene-
mies, and meriting of their future pay, may be
strigly enjoyned to put on all their Armes, and draw up
all their forces in battalio, where they most feare the
Enemies, in the field; and all their Garrisons likewise kept
in a constant standing Posture to receive the Enemy, in
their respective Forts; and there to stand night and day
in their compleat armes, in a perpetuall readinesse and
posture of defence, till the next sommer and our feares be
ended, without putting off their Arms; as our * King Ri-
chard the first kept the Bishop of Beuvies taken Prisoner by his
forces in the field, barnessed from head to foot, in his iron Armes
night and day, above two moneths space, without suffering him all
that time to put them off, lest some Enemies should surprisè
them, our Island & Garrisons on a sudden, ere they could
arme or put themselves in an actuall posture to receive
them, if permitted once to retire into their Winter quar-

* Roger de Hoves
d. n. Annal para
posterior p. 768
778. Mai
westm An.
1196 p. 17.
Gal. Nubigen-
sis. 115. c. In
Antique Ec-
clesia Brit. p.
140 Holmsb: d
p. 150. 151.
Chron Jobanis
Ruc's con. cor.
1272. 1273.

tels for their ease; and then we suppose these Pretenders of imminent danger, only to get pay, when and where they neither do nor can do the people the least real Publick service, but greatest prejudice; as the premises evince, will soone become as humble and earnest petitioners to our present swaying Powers who continue them, and to the People (who desire it) to be forthwith disbanded and sent home again to their friends & further employments as this Harnessed Bishop was to our King Richard himselfe, the Pope and his Brother Prelates, to be disrobed, disarmed of his heavy Iron Rochet, so long kept on his back and body to his little ease and lesse content; it being altogether as just, equitable, and reasonable for them to keep the Army and Garrison Soldiers in this unreasonable hard constant duty and armed Posture day and night till they be disbanded, as to lay unsupportable and lesse Taxes, Excesses on the oppressed peoples backs to maintain them in constant pay to their intolerable oppression, till the next Sommer or longer upon the promised pretences.

Quest.

If any now demand (as many Officers and Souldiers oft do, being their chief plea against disbanding) how shall the Officers and Souldiers live, after all their good Service in the Wars, if they shall be now at last disbanded to ease and pleasure the people?

Ans.

The Answer is very obvious, just and equall. 1. How shall the poor people live or maintain themselves and families, if these Garrisons and Mercenary Forces be still continued, being already like to starve? 2. How do the poor people live who are still enforced to give them full pay and maintain them in idlenesse without any labour, to do very little duty, & that wholly useless, in Field or Garrisons; wherein their onely necessary, uselesse, present durtle is to stand Centinell once or twice a week, one houre or two; to take Tobacco, play, sleep, drink, and cry *stand*; or, *who goes there?* to one another in the night, as they passe by the Centinells; to as much purpose, in relation to the peoples safety, as one night.

Owles

Ow! trying, hallowing is to another; or to demand of those that enter into the Garrisons in the day time Whence come you? what are you? what is your name? business? whom would you speak with? Have you taken the new Engagement? else you must not enter the Fort or Garrison, no not alone in these times of no danger, as if one disarmed Non Engager might surprise an whole laste fortified Garrison, in the day time, as well as a sleeping one in the night; how much more then an armed Enemy? Which learned questions standing the Nation in very many thousand pounds every year in Garlisons now kept up, as much concern the peoples security from Enemies, as the Ministers interrogating of children formerly in the Church, *What is your name? Who gave you this name?* And to maintain near a thousand Black-headed slothfull-Gunners in Blackhouses and Garrisons only to shoot away above six or seven thousand pounds worth of powder, in Courtship, and Frolicks to ships, and Visitors every year, who deserve rather cashiering for this their prodigal and onely Dutie, for which they receive great constant pay. Certainly their Country pay-Masters live not by such idle, uselesse, fruitlesse, rare duties; but by hard studying, sweating, labouring night and day in their honest lawfull callings usefull for the publick (the whole profits whereof these idle Lardanes must still monthly devour for such ridiculous services, and new kinde of *Catechising* the people *ex officio* like our cashiered unpreaching Curates;) and so must these Officers and Souldiers too, if they cannot otherwise live as well as they. 3. How did they live and maintain themselves before they were listed Souldiers? Surely not as now, but like other christian people, by labouring daily in their lawfull callings, living frugally, soberly, obediently like others of their equals, not in such idleness, luxury, pride, & state as since: And is it not possible that they may, yea just & equal that they should thus live and maintain themselves now, and not still live like idle Drones in great sloath, pompe, & state,

and honour upon the honey of the poore painfull Bees
 4. How do many hundreds of formerly *disbanded Officers, Souldiers* now live and maintain themselves, who did as much, and good service as those now in pay? Doubtlesse by returning to the diligent exercise of their former callings, or some other good imployments, or going to some lawfull forraign Wars. 5. If any old Officers and Souldiers in present service be so poore, that they know not yet how to live if they be now disbanded, certainly it is through their own ill husbandry, pride, or prodigality; never Officers or Souldiers in the world being more royally, duly, justly paid and rewarded (especially in a Civill War) than they have been; wherety thousand of them (especially Generals, Colonells, Captains, and Superiour Officers, with many inferiour ones likewise) are grown exceeding rich and wealthy over what they were before the Wars (which have undone most others) and are lately beyond expectation, become the greatest Purchasers in the Nation of the richest publick and Private *Mannors, Seates, Revenues, Offices*; this Civill War being the richest trade they ever yet met withall in their lives, which makes them so unwilling now to give it over, & to continue these poor unthrifty Souldiers still in pay till they grow as rich as these their fellowes, is to be worse husbands for the Nation for the future, than these unthriving Officers and Souldiers (who have not yet gotten enough to live by the Wars) have been for themselves in time past, and that ouely to maintain and enrich them with the whole Nations ruine. 6. The plain meaning of those who make this Demand is, that they expect and intend our mercenary Armies, and Garrisons shall by one means or other, be continued in pay, and our Wars not ended, our peace not settled till *Doomsday*, or at least so long as the people have either Lands, stock, goods, or moneys left, to pay heavy unceasing Taxes and Excises for them to live upon, at that high, lasse rate as now they do. But better ten thousand times such idle wretches

wretches should be disbanded, though they starve and
perish, if they will not betake themselves to some honest
vocation to live by it; then that the whole Nation
should starve or perish, to keep them and our unnatural,
unchristian Wars still a live, to murder our own Christian
Brethren or allies, of purpose to keep our Armies and
Garrisons in a tion and preserve them from present or
future disbanding. As * War and the oppressing Sword of
war (especially when Civill) are in Gods own Judgement
and all wise mens, the severest Curse; Plague, Punishment,
that God in his Wrath can best inflict upon any people for
their sinns and wickednesse, as including all sorts of other
evills, spirituall and temporall, in its bowells; So for
any to make a Trade of War, & to continue, perpetuate this
heaviest Plague and Curse upon their own Native Coun-
try without absolute Necessity, or just grounds, is the worst
of Crimes and Treasons; and those that are guilty there-
of the worst of Traytors, of christian men, unworthy the
name of Saints or Christians, whatever their pretences be
to colour it. If therefore Machiavills Atheisticall infernal
Paradox (applauded and oft justified in Print by his new
Disciple * Politicus) He that hath once drawn his sword a-
gainst his lawfull Sovereign, must throw away the scabbard,
and never sheath it more; no, not after he hath cut off his
Sovereigns Head therewith; hath prevailed more with any
Machiavilian States-men or Sword-men, than our Saviours
own more sacred Christian Gospell precept and speech to
Peter, when he drew his sword, and onely cut off Malchus his
ear (not Head) coming then forcibly to apprehend our
Saviour (who presently cured his ear again, and gave this
command to Peter, though certain himself to be crucified,
if then apprehended) * Put up thy sword into his sheath a-
gain; for all they that take the sword, shall perish with the
sword; and therefore upon his diabolicall advise they
peremptorily resolve to keep our Mercenary Armies
Garrisons swords still drawn, and unsheathed amongst
us, without ever putting them up again, upon the peoples
dry-

* Deut. 28. 25.

c. 23. 22. 27.

Levit. 26. 25. 28.

38.

1 Kings. 19. 17.

27. 9. 8.

Job. 19. 19.

Isay. 51. 19. c.

65. 12. c. 66. 17

Jer. 9. 16. 23.

c. 12. 12. c. 14.

13. 10. 20. c. 15.

2. 19. 15. c. 24.

10. c. 25. 16. 28.

34. c. 29. 17. 18.

c. 34. 17. and c.

43. 11. c. 40. 10.

10. 27. c. 47. 6, 7

c. 50. 16. 35. 36.

37. Ezech. 5. 2.

10. 18. c. 14. 21.

c. 21. 9. 10. 30.

Jer. 4. 19. 20.

10. 31.

1. 47. 19. 3.

2. Cron. 15. 6.

* who hath

printed it many

times with

approbation.

Mat. 26. 52. 53.

